# The People's Korea

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# All Koreans Support S.Korean Students' Anti-U.S. Fight

*All the Korean people are most vigorously denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their outrages against innocent South Korean inhabitants, demanding immediate evacuation of the U.S. troops from South Korea. The struggle of South Korean students spread to local districts, gaining support at home and abroad. The people in North Korea are holding rallies supporting the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. Meanwhile, Koreans here in Japan, are voicing strongest protests against the U.S. aggressors' atrocities, staging demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.*

PYONGYANG, June 7 (KCNA) –A Pyongyang city rally supporting South Korean students who rose up against the U.S. imperialists opened here at 8 p.m. today.

The meeting hall shook with the shouts of students and youth supporting the patriotic struggle of the 2,000 students of the Koryu University in Seoul.

Ko Sang Joon, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and Chairman of the Korean Students' Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that the courageous anti-American demonstration of the students of the Koryu University in Seoul was an eruption of the irrepressible national resentment at the occupation policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and at their national contempt and barbarous murder of South Korean people, a patriotic struggle for defending the freedom and independence of the nation and a righteous struggle reflecting the unanimous will of the entire South Korean people.

The youth and students in the northern part of our Republic, together with the entire people, extend fervent support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the students of the Koryu University.

He vehemently denounced the fascist suppression of the South Korean students by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and strongly demanded that such barbarous suppression be stopped at once and the illegally arrested patriotic students be released immediately.

He appealed to all the youth and students and people of South Korea and the officers and men of the "ROK Army" to launch a struggle in support of the patriotic anti-American struggle of the students of the Koryu University.

The reporter called upon all the people to unite rock-firm under the banner of anti-American, national salvation struggle.

Meanwhile, youth and students in Hamheung held on June 10 a mass rally and extended full support to the righteous struggle of the South Korean students.

## S. Korean Public Supports Students' Anti-American Struggle

The public circles of South Korea are expressing support to the anti-American struggle of the university students in Seoul.

According to a report of South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin, Pak Han Sang, Ke Chang Up and four other lawyers in Seoul decided on June 8 to defend free of charge Li Ki

## Struggle of Seoul Students Spreads to Local City

TAEGU, June 9(Hapdong Tongshin)–The flame of the anti-American struggle enkindled by the students of the Koryu University in Seoul has spread to Taegu.

According to a report of the South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin from Pusan, over 300 students of the second, third and fourth years of the Taegu College held a meeting at the college campus at around 11 June 9 and issued a "resolution" denouncing murder and outrages by the U.S. imperialist occupationists and a "program of action."

Then students stormed out of the school gate and started an anti-American street demonstration, shouting the slogan; "End lynch by American soldiers!"

When the students marched not a long distance, the Pak Chung Hi military fascist blackguards, bootlickers of the U.S. imperialists, let loose over 300 heavily armed police and blocked the way of the demonstrators.

The students went over to a sit-down demonstration at a point 100 meters away from the college.

They turned down the proposal of the police for a "talk with students representatives" and are taking a stubborn stand, shouting; "Bring here the director of the U.S. information service and the North Kyungsang Provincial Governor," Dongyang Tongshin reports.

**Pyongyang city rally supporting S. Korean students who rose up against the U.S. imperialists**

Joong and 12 other students of Koryu University who were arrested on June 6 during their anti-American demonstration.

On June 7, a reporter of the Seoul branch of the South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo indignantly denounced the "Chairman of the Education and Social Affairs Sub-committee of the Supreme Council" of the South Korean military regime who described the anti-U.S. demonstration of the Koryu University students as a disturbance of public order and even palavered that it might lessen the zeal of foreigners for investment. The reporter stressed that it is imperative to check the inhuman barbarities the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is perpetrating, arousing the wrathful resentment among the whole nation.

## Korean Youth and Students in Japan Rise In Support of S.Korean Students' Anti-American Fight

The Korean youths and students in Japan are immensely stirred by the news that the pent-up national indignation and resenment of the South Korean people at the U.S. imperialist aggressors exploded in the demonstrations staged on June 6 by more than 4,000 students of the Koryu and Seoul Universities.

A rally of Korean students was held in the Korean University in Tokyo on June 6.

They unanimously extended firm support to the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean students and called upon the South Korean students to rise as one in response to the struggle of the students of the two universities.

Later on June 11, Korean students and youth in Japan thronged to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and made a strong demonstration in protest against the atrocities of the American soldiers in S. Korea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

But the Japanese armed policemen jumped upon the protesters, beating and twisting their arms. They illegally arrested and detained six Korean youths and students. The outrages of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese policemen have infuriated the Korean youths and students in Japan and evoked great denunciation and protest among the Korean citizens in Japan. Rallies and demonstrations are now continuously held all over Japan.

# American Soldier Comes Over to North Korea

### -Unable to Endure Pricks of Conscience-

*PYONGYANG, June 12(KCNA)–A soldier of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea came over to North Korea recently.*

*He is Private E-1 Class Larry A. Abshier who has been serving with Troop "A," First Reconnaissance SQD, 9th Cavalry, First U.S. Cavalry Division.*

He said he came over to North Korea, unable to endure the pricks of conscience and repress indignation at the doings of the U.S. Army in South Korea and the humiliating life in the U.S. Army Unit.

He was sent to South Korea in May, 1961. He said he was told by U.S. officers that American soldiers were sent to South Korea to oppose the "Communist Aggression" and "defence peace and the free world."

At first he believed this propaganda at its face value. But, while staying in South Korea for about one year, he encountered reality quite different from the propaganda he had believed.

The American soldiers in South Korea make it a routine to kick up war clamour, kill peaceable inhabitants at random, plunder their property and rape women.

On streets South Koreans dart them cold look full of indignation.

From this reality, he realized that the U.S. Army is stationed in South Korea by no means for the defense of peace or for the South Korean people as the U.S. rulers claimed.

Why have the American soldiers divided Korea into the North and South and oppose the free travel of Koreans in their own country?

This suspicion plunged him into deep thought.

What is more, subjected to intolerable insult and persecution of the superiors in the army life, as he said, the youth of conscience was unable to continue the shameful life any more. On May 28, he crossed over to the North to find a true life. He said:

I saw with my own eyes that there are no foreign troops in North Korea and clearly realised that there is no trace of such war preparations and military exercises as I saw and experienced in South Korea.

All the American soldiers stationed in South Korea, if they really want to save themselves from the destiny of death and meet their parents, wives and children again, and if they really want peace, should oppose the machinations of the American rulers and demand that they be returned to the homeland at once.

**Editorial**

# S.Korean People Can Live in Peace Only After Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors

The entire Korean people both at home and abroad as well as world public opinion are extending fervent support and encouragement to the valiant struggle of the South Korean students who raised high the banner of just struggle, braving the rigid martial law and suppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The anti-American demonstration of the South Korean students is an explosion of their pent-up resentment at the national contempt and barbarous murder of Korean people by the U.S. imperialists and a righteous patriotic struggle for defending sovereignty and the dignity of the nation.

Faced with the powerful protest of the wrathful South Korean people and the public, the U.S. State Department outwardly expressed in its June 6 statement "deep regret" over the atrocities by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and brazen-facedly declared that "the American authorities in South Korea are taking active measures to see that justice is done with respect to the American personnel involved and to console the bereaved and are doing everything possible to prevent recurrence of such incidents."

However, around 11: 30 on the night of the very day when the U.S. State Department issued the statement, a Yankee soldier called Grand pushed down a Korean woman on the street and savagely beat her also in Pajoo, Kyonggi Province, where a lynching known as the "Pajoo Lynch Case" occurred on May 29 in which U.S. army officers stripped naked a South Korean youth, hung him on an electric pole by the feet and beat him until he lost consciousness, and on June 7 another Yankee soldier drove his truck over three little Korean girls for the mere fun's sake.

It is not accidental that the barbarous acts of the U.S. imperialists are becoming more rampant in South Korea as the days go by, as they stem from the very nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

This has been fully borne out by the notorious "Gillard Incident" in Japan and other homicidal atrocities which are being reported every day from Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos and all other places where the U.S. imperialist aggressive army set foot.

Today, South Korea is under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialists, and the U.S. aggressive army authorities zealously patronize the mercenaries and egg on their criminal acts one after another.

No "statement" or no "status of U.S. forces agreement" can put an end to the bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The only solution lies in putting an end to U.S. occupation of South Korea and sweeping away the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique.

U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!

# Pyongyang Mass Rally Held to Welcome Laotian Military Delegation

*PYONGYANG, June 8 (KCNA)–A Laotian Military Delegation, Lt. General Kong Le, Chairman of the National Supreme Military Council of Laos and Commander-in-chief of the Laotian Royal Army, as its leader, and Major General Singkapo, Vice-chairman of the National Supreme Military Council of Laos and Commander-in-chief of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, as its vice-leader, arrived in Pyongyang on June 8 by air at the invitation of the DPRK National Defense Ministry. After paying a courtesy call to Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense of the DPRK, the delegation was received by Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. A Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the visiting Laotian Military Delegation was held in the afternoon of the same day at the Grand Theatre in the city.*

*At the meeting, Kim Kwang Hyup, National Defense Minister, made a welcome speech.*

**Working people in Pyongyang welcoming the Laotian Military Delegation**

Warmly welcoming the Laotian Military Delegation, he declared that the visit of the delegation to our country is of great significance in further strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the two peoples and the militant friendship between the two armies who are fighting against the imperialist aggression in Asia and for the defence of the national independence and freedom.

Noting that the Laotian people had long suffered from all kinds of misfortunes and tribulations under the yoke of the vicious imperialists and colonialists just as the Korean people did, he said:

Today the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to prop up their crumbling aggressive footholds in Laos and all other areas of Asia.

They are carrying out a barbarous aggressive war against the South Vietnamese people who have risen up for the right to existence and the reunification and independence of their country.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of international reaction, the most ferocious aggressor and the strangler of the struggle of the people for freedom and independence.

He strongly demanded the U.S. imperialist aggressors pull out of South Korea immediately, taking with them all lethal weapons, and warned: If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to ignite an aggressive war again in Korea, it will only bring them ruin.

Kim Kwang Hyup declared in conclusion:

The Korean people and the entire officers and men of the People's Army sincerely hope that the Laotian people will bring earlier the day when they will create a happy life by developing rich resources in the territory of their united, independent country after repulsing the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique at home.

**Delegation leader Kong Le spoke next.**

He expressed thanks to the Pyongyang citizens for their fervent welcome and conveyed warm, sincerest greetings from the Laotian people and Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Laos, to the Pyongyang citizens and to the Korean people.

We are very pleased to be able to acquaint ourselves with the successes made by the Korean people in the brief space of 9 years following the war under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, he said.

Delegation leader Kong Le denounced the U.S. imperialists engrossed in the aggressive war provocation policy and intervention in the internal affairs of various countries in the world.

He said: The Laotian people should solve the internal affairs of Laos by themselves. Our people demand the U.S. imperialists stop the aggressive acts against Laos and suspend their military aid to the Phoumi clique.

We are convinced that the Laotian people will win the final victory. The national unity government must be headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Though Laos and Korea are separated from each other by a long distance and have different social systems, delegation leader Kong Le said, they find themselves in the same historical course and have become comrades-in-arms understanding and helping each other.

Our people express deep solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. The Laotian people's struggle for peace and national amity is linked with the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful unification and with the struggle of the countries in the Far East, Southeast Asia and the world for their liberation and for the defence of their national independence.

The final victory is in store for the Korean people fighting for the peaceful unification of their country.

The final victory is in store for the Laotian people fighting for peace, neutrality and national unity.

## President Choi Yong Kun Receives Laotian Military Delegation

PYONGYANG, June 9 (KCNA)– Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received today the Laotian Military Delegation on visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation with Lt. General Kong Le, Chairman of the Laotian National Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-chief of the Royal Laotian Army, and Major General Singkapo, Vice-Chairman of the Laotian National Supreme Military Council, Commander-in-chief of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units.

Present from the Korean side were Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pak Moon Kyoo, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and many other Government organs.

## Artificial Rain in North Korea

PYONGYANG, June 5(KCNA) –The Research Collective of the Artificial Rain and Atmospheric Physics Laboratory of the Central Hydrometeorological Institute brought on June 1 a shower on Soonan and Pyungwon counties, South Pyungan Province, by spraying in the air solid carbonic acid in a cloudy weather. Pilots and research workers sprayed solid carbonic acid for about one hour at an altitude of two thousand four hundred meters. Clouds grew darker and one hour later there was a downpour.

In North Korea this was the first artificial rain brought by solid carbonic acid.

# Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

## —— Height of 1.2 Million Tons of Steel ——

**Melting furnace workers eager for scaling the height of 1.2 million tons of iron and steel**

**-Background-**

"Just as the heroes of the People's Army occupied and held the 1,211-metre Height, our comrades(of this works) should scale and defend stubbornly next year the height of 500,000 tons of steel. Then you will be able to occupy all the other heights." (Speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung in 1961 when Furnace No. 2 of the Whanghai Iron Works was comissioned)

We have already presented to our readers the four eminences to be scaled this year to markedly improve people's living.

As is well known, remarkable improvement of people's living requires, first of all, the development of heavy industry.

The machine-making industry should send to the countryside larger quantities of tractors and other farm machines to help farmers to turn out five million tons of grain, while producing steel products sufficient for building houses for 200,000 households. It is also required to produce more fishing boats and spinning machines necessary to scale the heights of 250 million meters of textiles and 800,000 tons of marine products.

Steel is most urgently required to accomplish successfully these

**-Tasks-**

Before the steel-making industry is set a task to scale this year the height of 1.2 million tons.

Abundance of iron ore in North Korea opens a bright prospect for developing our iron and steel industry.

In the past, the Korean Workers' Party, under the slogan "Iron and machinery are the kings of industries," has concentrated its efforts on developing metal industries. As a result, large-scale iron and steel works–Kimchaik Iron Works, Whanghai Iron Works, Sungjin Iron Works, Kangsun Iron Works and so on–were constructed, laying firm foundations for turning out this year 1.2 million tons of steel.

The Korean Workers' Party put forth a task to "put flesh" to heavy industry as one of the major tasks to be accomplished during the Seven-Year Plan*

*(During the Five-Year Plan period, efforts were concentrated on the development of heavy industry, especially the machine-making industry, with the result that a solid base of heavy industry has been built up. But inasmuch as it made progress at such a rapid tempo, the development of the secondary sectors was inevitably retarded. Consequently, the task to "put flesh" to heavy industry was presented as one of the major tasks to be carried out during the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan.)

The task means that heavy industry should be equipped with more advanced facilities and enhance its equipment utilization rate so as to extend great assistance to agriculture and light industry in accomplishing their plans.

In connection with the task set before heavy industry, a series of tasks are also raised for the steel-making section.

In addition to promoting rational use of facilities, the oxygen blowing and other high-speed melting methods will be positively applied.

Measures are taken to liberate workers from exposure to smelting heat and to raise their productivity.

Maximum utilization of the existing open hearths will contribute to a marked increase in the iron and steel output.

Measures are also taken to raise the steel-rolling capacity and especially to turn out increasingly secondary steel products.

**-Great Results Already Obtained-**

Workers and technicians in the iron and steel industry have already made a big stride in their struggle to accomplish this year's plan. They are striving hard to utilize more efficiently the existing equipment and to raise their utilization rate.

In the steel industry, a drive for improving technical management and introducing advanced techniques into production is in high gear. The oxygen blowing and other high-speed melting methods are being widely applied.

Having set themselves the target of turning out this year 210,000 tons of steel, 41,000 tons more than last year, the workers of the Kangsun Steel Works solved problems encountered in introducing the oxygen blowing method. Thus, they have succeeded in reducing heating time to 6 hours 30 minutes, or 30 minutes less than that earlier set for this proccess.

The level of steel output set for 1962 per square metre of the furnace bottom space has been reached also at the Whanghai Iron Works, which has set for itself the target of 500,000 tons of steel and 550 000 tons of pig iron.

# Criminal Atrocities of U.S. Aggressors in S. Korea

## January 3 ~ June 7, 1962

## —Murder, Looting, Raid, Arson, Lynch, etc. Stem From Aggressive Nature of U.S. Army—

The further rampant atrocities of the U.S. Army in South Korea are evoking burning indignation among the entire people of North and South Korea. Defying the strict martial law, 2,000 students of the Koryu University in Seoul rose up on June 6 in resolute denunciation of the atrocities of the U.S. Army. Their struggle was joined in by the students of the arts and science college and law college under the Seoul Univesity on June 8.

The wave of anti-American demonstrations touched off by the students in Seoul spread to localities. The students in Taegu rose up on June 9.

The anti-American struggle of the South Korean students are an eruption of their pent-up resentment against unbearable national insult and sanguinary atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and a patriotic fight for defending the honour and sovereignty of the nation. Not a day passes in South Korea without the U.S imperialist occupationist army perpetrating violence, plunder, rape, arson and murder for a pastime.

The following is part of the criminal atrocities of U.S. imperialist beasts reported in South Korean publications from the beginning of the year to early June.

★ **January 3**–Two Yankee soldiers of the C Company, Long-distance Signal Battalion, U.S. Seventh Supply Command, fired a hunting gun at private of the South Korean puppet army Kum Yung Yoo in Okkak-ri, Okchun Eup, Okchun County, North Choongchung Province, inflicting a mortal wound upon him. On the way to his unit the above South Korean soldier asked for a ride, seeing a U.S. car on the road. Only for this reason the American beasts beat and fired at him with hunting gun. (Hankook Ilbo January 6, 1962)

★ **January 9**–Three U.S. soldiers, seeing some 40 inhabitants of Woonchun-ri, Rimjin Myun, Pajoo County, going to collect faggots along the Rimjin River running through Kyonggi Province, suddenly fired; killing one of them called Whang Kwang Kil. The Yankee beasts caught another inhabitant Ryoo Ki Yung, stripped him naked in the biting cold and mercilessly shot him to death on the spot after a few threatening words.(Hankook Ilbo, February 11, 1962)

★ **January 9**–A Yankee soldier shot a South Korean youth with his M-1 rifle on the charge of theft at a place nearby the first supply centre of the U.S. 31st Infantry Regiment in South Korea.(Hapdong Tongshin, February 12, 1962)

★ **February 15**–Around the headquarters of the U.S. Seventh Division, a Yankee soldier fired his gun at five inhabitants in Saengyun-ri, Yang joo County, Kyonggi Province, on the charge of theft, inflicting heavy wounds upon a certain Pak, 24.(Dongwha Tongshin, February 16, 1962)

★ **February 19**–William Griller(transcribed from Korean) belonging to the Engineering Unit of the U.S. First Cavalry Division stationed in Moonsang-ri, Rimjin Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, raped Korean woman Shin Yung Sook who was four months gone with child. After violating her, the Yankee beast kicked her lower part with his jackboots, causing abortion.(Hapdong Tongshin, February 24, 1962)

★ **February 23**–Several U.S. soldiers set a military dog for fun on a Korean worker by the name of Suh Ki Kyoo when he was passing by the U.S. airfield in Songtan Myun, Pyungtaek County, Kyonggi Province. When the blood-stained Korean worker sank down on the ground, the Yankee beasts dragged him into their barrack and beat him black and blue.(Chosun Ilbo, March 3)

A South Korean newspaper reporting outrages by U.S. aggressors; Upper: Sim Duk Sun who was bitten thirty times by a sentry dog (See report of May 30) Below: Tattered clothes

城州서는 女人에게
約束履行 요구하자 暴行

A South Korean newspaper reporting the news that a U.S. soldier perpetrated violences to a Korean woman, seriously injuring her

★ **March 3**–O.Eproston (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the U.S. Seventh Guided Missile Battalion, 38th Brigade, pommelled and heavily wounded Korean woman Choi Ok Ja for no reason in Dongsan Ri, Dong Myun, Sihcung County, Kyonggi Province. (Hapdong Tongshin, March 7, 1962)

★ **March 5**–A Yankee stabbed with dagger the face and body of South Korean Li Ki Yong, 35, when he was urinating on the roadside in Yangjoo County, Kyonggi Province, and ran away after injuring several parts of his body.(Hapdong Tongshin, March 7, 1962)

★ **March 24**–A group of Yankee soldiers broke at midnight into the shop of Kim Dong Ik in Taean Myun, Susan County, South Choongchung Province, and set fire on it after looting. Then they threw stones at Korean houses nearby the shop.(Hankook Ilbo, March 25, 1962)

★ **March 27**–A Yankee driver Smith, 27, ran over and killed a Korean girl Yoo Jai Han, 9, while driving his bus at a mad speed in Sooyoo Dong, Sungbook district, Seoul.(Tonga Ilbo, March 28, 1962)

★ **March 30**–A U.S. soldier belonging to the U.S. 19th Supply Corps, killed Chang Kil Dong, 22, by hitting him with crane while unloading a tank engine at the Oikwan Railway Station in North Kyungsang Province.(Maiil Shinmoon, April 3, 1962)

★ **April 1**–A U.S. soldier Donoby (transcribed from Korean) fired his hunting gun for no reason at Korean youths who were going up a hill around Kobong-ri, Sungsan Myun, Okkoo County, North Cholla Province, inflicting heavy wounds upon Cho Su Yun, 21, residing in Jochon Dong, Kunsan City, North Cholla Province.(Chosun Ilbo, April 4, 1962)

★ **April 2**–A Yankee beat and injured South Korean woman Chung Yoon Ok, 29, on the roadside in Yungwha Dong, Kunsan City, North Cholla Province.(Chunnam Ilbo, April 9, 1962)

★ **April 4**–Yankee beasts in their field training near the village of Sinsan-ri, Kwangtan Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, fired sham bombs of anti-tank gun "scorpion" at the village, inflicting material losses and wounds upon Yoon Hyun Goo and three other villagers.(Hankook Ilbo, April 6, 1962)

★ **April 12**–Yankee soldier Joseph Nathan belonging to the U.S. Seventh Supply Base Command drove his car over Choi Yoon Hi, 8, in Bongrai Dong, Central district, Seoul, killing the child on the spot.(Tonga Ilbo, April 13, 1962)

★ **April 12**–On the street in front of the U.S. Army "service unit" near the Seoul Railway Station, another American soldier hit with his truck Korean boy Choi Woon He, 8, in Dongju Dong, Central district, Seoul, inflicting upon him a mortal wound.(Tonga Ilbo, April 14, 1962)

★ **May 17**–PFC Johnson of the U.S. 833rd Light Machine-gun Company in South Korea shot Korean woman Yoo Choon Ja, 22, with his revolver when he failed in his attempt to rape her in Jangdong-ri, Book Myun, Daiduk County, South Choonchung Province.(Dongwha Tongshin, May 17, 1962)

★ **May 29**–In Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, first lieutenants Thomas M. Wilde and David W. Swanson and several others belonging to the C Company of the Fourth Combat Group of the First Cavalry Division of the U.S. Army caught Korean youths Li Il Yong, 29, on the suspicion of "theft" and stripped him naked and beat him with a cudgel, putting a rope around his neck. Then they hung the victim by the feet on an electric pole and pommelled and kicked him. When the victim clawed the dirt from pain, the U.S. beasts placed a stone under his hands and kicked them with heel of their boots, saying that his hands were still unbroken.

After two and a half hours' ruthless lynching, Li Il Yong coughed up about a bowl of blood.(Dongyang Tongshin, June 1, 1962)

★ **May 30**–George Wenlly (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the Signal Battalion under the headquarters of the U.S. First Cavalry Division, fired his carbine at Korean passers-by for no reason, killing Om Se Joon, 29, in Bongil-chun-ri, Jori Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province.(Dongwha Tongshin, May 30, 1962)

★ **May 30**–Near the U.S. air base in Osan, Kyonggi Province, a U.S. army beast called Peterson branded as a "thief" Korean peasant Sim Duk Sun, 52, who was on his way home from the field, and let a sentry dog bite him about thirty times. When the Korean peasant tried to pit on his tattered clothes, the Yankee butcher again pommelled him in the face and walked him bleeding all over his body before the crowd. (Dongyang Tongshin, June 7, 1962)

★ **June 1**–In Saengyun-ri, Idam Myun, Yangjoo County, Kyonggi Province, four soldiers of the U.S. Seventh Division committed outrages in group against Li Kwan Hae, 34, and one other who were gathering faggots on a hill. Then the Yankee beasts drove him out to the street after stripping them naked. (Dongyang Tongshin, June 4, 1962)

★ **June 2**–In Bupwon-ri, Chunhyun Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, Holston and one other American soldier belonging to the First U.S. Cavalry Division perpetrated outrages for no reason against Kim Jong Kwon and two other Korean inhabitants who were walking along the road in Bupwon-ri.(Dongyang Tongshin, June 4, 1962)

★ **June 4**–At night several U.S. Army beasts suddenly attacked Ko Jong Hi, 46, in front of the air base in the Yui Island, Kyonggi Province, and inflicted heavy wounds upon his face and body. (Dongyang Tongshin, June 7, 1962)

★ **June 5**–At night three American beasts of the U.S. 31st Battery, intruded into the houses of Chung Soo Sang, 30, in Masan-ri, Papyung Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, and cruelly beat Kim Jung Kwon, 28, and two others who were taking supper, inflicting them wounds requiring five days' medical treatment.(Dongyang Tongshin, June 8, 1962)

★ **June 6**–In Masan-ri, Papyung Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, Gland (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the U.S. 32nd Battery, tried to violate Korean woman Pak Jung Hi, 33. When she stubbornly resisted, the American beast pushed her down on the street and savagely pommelled her.(Seoul branch of Kookje Shinbo, June 7, 1962)

★ **June 7**–In Noolno-ri, Papyung Myun, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, F. Kerry, (transcribed from Korean), an American soldier belonging to the U.S. First Cavalry Division, mercilessly beat Song Soo Hun, 22, breaking his front teeth, for the mere reason that the latter grazed his shoulder on a narrow path.(Dongyang Tongshin, June 8, 1962)

★ **June 7**–A U.S. army soldier belonging to the Third Transport Company of the U.S. First Cavalry Division, who was driving his truck in Bongilchun-ri, Jori Myun, Pajoo County, Kyoggi Province, ran over three Korean girls on the road, killing Kim Ok Soon on the spot and fatally injuring two others. (Dongwha Dongshin, June 7, 1962)

Due to such rampant hair-raising atrocities of the U.S. imperialist ogres, the South Korean people cannot live even a day in peace. The U.S. imperialist butchers–the barbarians of the 20th century in human skin–must get out of South Korea at once. The criminals who are engrossed in murder, pillage and arson must be brought to justice by the people.

# U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS,

## On the occasion of the 12th anniversary

*Twelve years have already elapsed since the U.S. imperialists, driven by their aggressive ambition to extend their rule all over the world, started the Korean War against the Korean people, on June 25, 1950.*

*Confronted by the heroic struggle of the Korean people, however, the U.S. imperialists suffered the most ignominious defeat in the war, far from succeeding in bringing the people to their knees. This was in spite of the fact that they resorted to all possible means and ways, foul and dirty, at their disposal, in pursuing their aggressive aim to make the Korean people their slaves and to turn the whole territory of Korea into a strategic military base against the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.*

*Instead of learning lessons from their shameful defeat, the U.S. imperialists are continuing frenziedly their efforts, just as they did twelve years ago, to provoke a new war in various areas of the world.*

*As is proved clearly from both the criminal invasion of Cuba and open military intervention in areas of Southeast Asia, wherever the U.S. imperialists move, there are smells of powder left behind them.*

## 1. Internal and External Situations

**(1) Internal Situation**

All the conditions were ripe and mature for realizing the peaceful unification of Korea when the U.S. imperialists started the aggressive war in Korea.

In the northern part of the country, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the people were accomplishing various brilliant achievements in all domains of political life and economy, after they had, for the first time in their history, assumed the sovereignty.

On the basis of the results of the democratic reforms which had been fulfilled successfully in that part of the country, the people were carrying out smoothly the task of laying foundations for an independent national economy, by successfully implementing the 2-year plan for developing the national economy (1949-1950). As a result, total industrial production in 1949 was 337 per cent more than in 1946, and the gross grain output 140 per cent.

Meanwhile, in line with the policy of the Korean Workers' Party for realizing the peaceful unification of Korea —which was supported wholeheartedly by all the Korean people—the United Democratic Fatherland Front was formed in June of 1949, comprising as many as 72 political parties and social organizations throughout the North and South of the country.

At the inaugural rally for the Fatherland Front, an agreement was reached on a plan to establish a unified government in Korea through a general election, which was scheduled to be held in September of 1949 throughout the country, with no foreign intervention, after the U.S. occupation forces had been driven out of South Korea.

This just unification plan enjoyed positive and unanimous support from the Korean people both in the northern and southern parts of the country.

The South Korean people began to launch active struggle to realize the plan through their own efforts.

The staunch struggle developed by the South Korean workers climaxed in the nationwide general strike staged in June of 1949, and the partisan fighting which was then being waged in almost all parts of South Korea, was becoming more and more fierce day by day.

Faced with these daily mounting movements of the South Korean popular masses for peaceful unification, the Syngman Rheeites, whom the U.S. imperialists supported as their puppets to help them maintain their colonial rule over South Korea, were increasingly isolated. And how much the Syngman Rhee clique was isolated from the people at that time, is clear from the results of election of the "National Assembly" held in May of 1950.

The Syngman Rhee suffered a major setback in the election: They won only 31 seats in the 210-member "Assembly," in spite of various unfair means they employed—such as imprisonment of a large number of "undesirable" candidates —in an attempt to lead the election to their victory.

Included among the foul means were open intimidation and interference in the electioneering of rival candidates, by armed policemen or ultra-rightist hirelings.

Further, by that time, it war clear to all eyes that U.S. imperialism and its policy of turning the country into a vast military camp had been a complete failure: For five years after they supplanted Japanese imperialism in September of 1945, the U.S. imperialists resorted to all possible means—terror, suppression and bribery—to push forward their policy.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists confronted alternative—either to risk a war or to pull out of South Korea. And they chose the former.

At this juncture, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made to the last moment efforts in order to maintain peace and to realize national unification peacefully.

Thus, on June 7 of 1950, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued an appeal which proposed to hold a general election in August of that year throughout the country and to set up a supreme legislative organ in order to promote Korea's unification.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, however, flatly refused to accept the proposal.

Faced with such a situation, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, on June 19 of 1950, made to the Syngman Rhee regime a proposal to amulgamate the Supreme People's Assembly with South Korea's "National Assembly" to form an organ authorized to exercise legislative power throughout the country, so that realization of peaceful unification of the Korean nation might be promoted.

Without taking heed to this suggestion, Syngman Rhee roared on that same day at a session of the "National Assembly," where late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was present, as follows:

"If we fail to defend democracy through the cold war, we are sure to win it by means of a hot war."

Saying that the U.S. claim that North Korean Communists were the first to launch the surprise attack on South Korea is extremely doubtful, I.F. Stone, a U.S. journalist, describes in his "The Secret History of the Korean War" as follows:

The moment chosen did seem an unusually poor one from the standpoint of the North. The preceding Monday the new legislature had just convened in Seoul with an overwhelming anti-Rhee majority. Why attack a government which might be soon be transformed from within into a new regime willing to negotiate unification?

**(2) Collapse of the U.S. Aggressive Policy**

Around that time, the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism was going down along the path to total collapse not only in Korea but in various other areas of the world. Rather, it would be more accurate to say that one of the principal features of the international situation of those days was the general collapse of the U.S. policy of world domination everywhere in the world.

Of all the notable changes which influenced the world situation at that time, the following were the most important: Possession of atomic bombs by the Soviet Union and the victory of revolution in China.

These two developments, which occurred one after another during the year 1949, compelled the peoples of the world to see clearly the growing strength of the socialist camp and the weakening power of U.S. imperialism, whose foreign policy had already been on the verge of collapse in many areas of the world. Needless to say, this new situation came as an appalling shock to the ruling circles of the United States.

As a result, the U.S. "policy of containment" toward the socialist countries, a policy which, the U.S., utilizing the monopoly of atomic bombs, pursued to "blockade" the socialist countries, hoping to see the socialist camp crumble by itself.

Fearing that the situation might worsen, the reactionary ruling groups of the Pentagon and the Wall Street raised more hysterically cries for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, sounding warnings against what they called "American crisis."

Worse still, the U.S. then was in a serious periodic economic crisis, the first since the termination of World War II.

This economic crisis, which started toward the end of 1948, was assuming serious proportions in 1949, causing a 15 per cent cut in the total industrial production of the country.

The wave of this panic reached gradu-

## General Ass'n Publishes Slogans

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Korean War by U.S. imperialism on June 25, the General Association of Koreans in Japan issued slogans appealing to all the Korean in Japan to strengthen national unity and rise in the nation-wide anti-American struggle for national salvation.

At a time when the entire Korean people are strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their bestial outrages against innocent South Korean inhabitants, these slogans are arousing all the Koreans in Japan to a struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people from South Korea and sweep away the Pak Chung Hi military clique.

**(1) The 12th anniversary of June 25 (the Korean War) when the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war is drawing near. Let's greet the day with a nation-wide struggle to demand immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from South Korea!**

**(2) U.S. imperialists, sworn enemy of the Korean people, get out of South Korea immediately!**

**(3) Give a hard blow of justice to U.S. forces perpetrating bestial atrocities to South Korean people!**

**(4) Overthrow the Pak Chung Hi military clique, traitors and faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists!**

**(5) Oppose strongly and denounce vehemently the Japanese militarists' plot to re-invade South, and the "South Korea-Japan Talks"!**

**(6) All the Korean compatriots in Japan, unite under the banner of anti-American struggle and national salvation disregarding differences of political persuasions, religious beliefs and organizations, in order to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland!**

**(7) Long live the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by the beloved leader of the Korean people, Marshal Kim Il Sung!**

**John F. Dulles visited on June 18, 1950, the trenches along the 38th Parallel and directed to carry the plan of armed invasion of North Korea into effect.**

# IGNITOR OF THE KOREAN WAR

## of the outbreak of the Korean War

*Further, the U.S. imperialists are making frantic efforts to aid and abet continuously the bellicose Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique, urging them to run the risk of launching another aggressive war in Korea.*

*For this purpose, they are conducting more and more undisguisedly provocative military maneuvers.*

*The aggressive aims of the U.S. imperialists will be clearly observed in the true purpose of the so-called South Korea-Japan "normalization" talks, which the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to bring to a successful conclusion. The talks are aimed at paving the way for the Japanese militarists to be partners in the plot of war provocation by U.S. imperialism.*

*It is under these circumstances that the Korean people are going to observe the 12th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950.*

*In the following we will tell you how the U.S. imperialists were plotting to ignite the war.*

**The indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. bandits turned North Korea into ruins. Standing helplessly among this U.S.-made desert of rubble, this child, who was bereft of his mother, is searching vainly for her.**

ally the shores of West European capitalist countries, affecting so seriously the economies of these countries and threatening to undermine the imperialist camp of the world as a whole.

As a result, following the devaluation of the pound in September of 1949, currency values were devalued in as many as more than 30 countries.

Referring to this economic crisis then threatening to spread over almost all the capitalist countries, a Symposium of U.S. Marxist Economists held in May of 1949 concluded: The only means the U.S. has to ward off the impending periodic crisis, which may deepen rapidly in the course of next year, is to change the whole structure of the present-day cold-war economy of U.S. capitalism into a full-fledged wartime economy.

Under these circumstances, it became the most urgent task for the U.S. imperialists to complete preparations for a war in Korea, which they had been planning for so long to provoke.

The "U.S.-'ROK' Mutual Defence and Aid Treaty," which was forced on the South Korean regime in November of 1950, authorized MacArthur's Headquarters to place substantially the South Korean puppet "National Army" under its command, while enabling the U.S to step up the fighting capacity of the South Korean army and to bring into South Korea various types of new weapons and ammunition.

Thus, on June 17 of 1950, immediately after the completion of this wartime structure, John Foster Dulles, world-known notorious war-monger, flew over to South Korea from the U.S.

### I.U.S, W.F.D.Y. Appeal for International Solidarity With Korean People

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War provoked by the U.S. invaders, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students appealed on June 10 to its members and organizations to remember the resolution, adopted at the end of last month, of the "International Solidarity Week, from June 25 to July 2, with Korean People and Students." It appealed them to initiate worldwide movements demanding an immediate stop to the criminal acts of U.S. soldiers and immediate evacuation from South Korea of U.S. imperialist troops, which are the cause of all the griefs and sufferings of South Korean people. It also urged the members to expose and condemn the aggressive policy and atrocities by U.S. invaders.

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth also appealed to its organizations recently also on the same occasion to start international campaigns demanding immediate evacuation of U.S. troops from South Korea.

## 2. Thorough-going Preparations for War Provocation

Under such a tense situation, J.F. Dulles flew into South Korea as a special envoy of the then U.S. President Truman, to add a final touch to war preparations and give on-the-spot guidance.

The then Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky was right when he said ironically, "I don't think Mr. Dulles visited South Korea to pick a violet in a trench" —he displayed fully his masterly skill as a war-monger during his stay in South Korea between June 17 and 20, 1950.

On the very day of his arrival in South Korea, Dulles inspected the areas along the 38th Parallel, accompanied by U.S. military advisory group members and high-ranking officers of the puppet army, and examined and approved the final plan of operations in a trench along the 38th Parallel. Then, he addressed the South Korean puppet "national defense" armymen as follows:

"No enemy is strong enough to stand against you. And I hope you will further put forth your efforts. It's not long before you display your might."

Back in Seoul, Dulles gave the following final instructions to Syngman Rhee and Shin Sung Mo, the then South Korean "Defense Minister," ordering them to attack immediately:

"Launch an attack on North Korea, saying that North Korea invaded South Korea first. If you can check the enemy's advance for two weeks, everything will go smoothly. This is because, during these two weeks, the United States will be able to mobilize its army, naval and air forces in the name of the U.N., by blaming North Korea for its attack on South Korea and making the U.N. adopt a resolution" (Quotation from the confession of the "Home Minister" Kim Hyo Suk of the puppet Syngman Rhee "regime").

Upon leaving South Korea on June 20, 1950, Dulles wrote a letter to Syngman Rhee, which said: "I attach importance to the decisive role to be played by your country in a great drama to be staged in the very near future."

He also said in a letter to the puppet "Foreign Minister" Lim Byung Jik: "I am very happy to have had an opportunity to talk with you and President Syngman Rhee about some difficult questions confronting us, which require of us courages and prompt decision."

In Tokyo a secret operation conference was held on June 19. Attending the meeting were U.S. Secretary of Defence Johnson, Omar Bladley, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Douglas MacArthur, and J.F. Dulles who hurried to the conference from Seoul.

The conference held behind the thick walls of secrecy mapped out concrete plans of operations, including a plan to occupy Taiwan.

A series of plans worked out at the meeting were appoved by a confrence of influential members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Defence Department, Department of State, and then by President Truman himself.

Around that time, a big three military conference (U.S., England and Australia) was opened in Melbourne, also behind a curtain of secrecy.

NOTE: I.E Stone writes about this conference:

There is no stranger coincidence in this story of strange coincidences than the fact that the British, Australian, and American military authorities should have held top-level conferences in the Pacific area just before the Korean fighting broke out. If there had indeed been a decision to risk a civil war in Korea, such conferences were a neccessary measure of foresight.

Immediately after arrangements were completed behind the scenes, the Syngman Rhee clique took the first step toward provoking the war.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the puppet army, in his Ordinance No.29 of June 21 addressed to commanders, ordered that "fighting units at Points No.1, No.2 and No.3 should open attacks at five a.m. (June 25)."

The button was pushed at last.

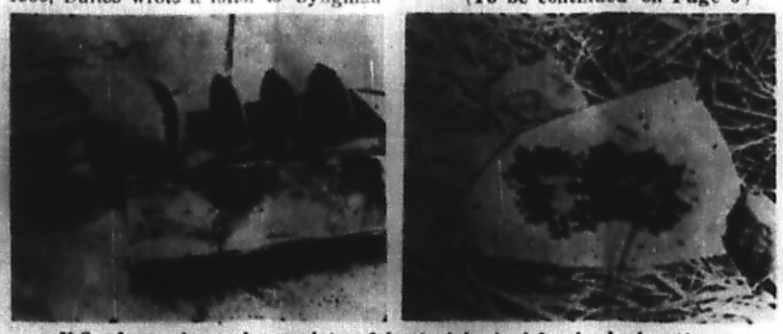
Radio Pyongyang broadcasted, early on the morning of June 25, 1950, on the puppet army's movement into North Korea:

"Early on the morning of June 25, the South Korean puppet army intruded suddenly into areas north of the 38 Parallel, deploying its troops all along the Parallel.

The enemy which had launched a surprise attack moved about one or two kilometers into our territory through Haeju, Kumchun and Chulwon.

The DPRK Ministry of Home Affairs

(To be continued on Page 6)



**U.S. planes dropped a variety of bacteriological bombs during the war. One of the vessels used to carry malignant insects, germs and bacillus (Left), and germs scattered (Right).**

# U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Ignitor of the Korean War

P.Picasso, world-famous artist and French Communist, painted, in 1951, "The Massacre in Korea" to lay bare to the world eyes the atrocities committed during the Korean War by U.S. imperialist aggressors.

(Continued From Page 5)

ordered the DPRK garrisons to drive back the enemy which had intruded into the territory north of the 38th Parallel.

The DPRK garrisons are waged fierce defence battles against the intruders. The garrisons beat off the enemy that penetrated into an area north of the 38th Parallel."

NOTE: The following is the aggressive plan mapped out by the U.S. and puppet armies:

They were to concentrate large numbers of military units and mass war materials along the 38th Parallel to direct their main attack toward Kumchun and Sariwon. The main forces were to occupy Pyongyang in cooperation with the auxiliary forces which are to press toward Shinchun and Sariwon through the Ungjin Peninsula. Meanwhile, another force was to be directed toward Ryunchun and Chulwon to seize the area north of Wonsan.

They also planned to attack Pyongyang from both sides, north and south, by landing paratroopers on the Makchun area northwest of the capital just at a time when the main forces advancing toward Sariwon and Pyongyang occupies the capital (The History of the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean People, printed in Pyongyang in 1961).

Against war provocation by the U.S.-instructed Syngman Rhee clique, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took prompt measures and demanded that they discontinue at once the reckless fratricidal war, and sounded stern warnings that in case the U.S. hirelings did not abandon their warlike adventure against North Korea, they were only to suffer decisive blows delivered by the Republic.

Ignoring these warnings, however, the Syngman Rheeites did not suspend the hostilities they opened first, but spread the war even farther in the northern part of the country, intensifying further their attacks.

Faced with this national crisis, the Government of the Republic called an emergency meeting of the Cabinet, in order to study the situation and work out the most proper means to beat off the armed aggression of the South Korean puppet army. And it was at this meeting that an order was given to the Guards Units of the Republic and the Korean People's Army to launch a general counter-attack on the aggressors.

Thus, the Fatherland Liberation War was launched by the Korean people against the criminal act of hostilities by the U.S. imperialists and their placemen, the Syngman Rhee rogues.

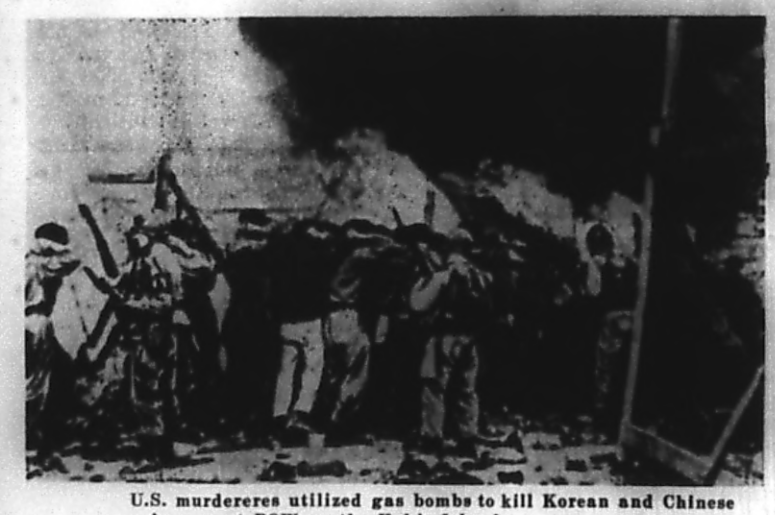
This counter-attack launched from North Korea smashed the enemy, who had been boasting, "We have no enemy worthy of fighting," and "We will occupy Pyongyang overnight."

This was the most serious miscalculation that the U.S. imperialists had ever imagined. As a result, from the very beginning of the war, the U.S. imperialists had to witness their aggressive scheme--a castle in the air--crumbling.

Utterly dismayed at this development, MacArthur started condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its just counter-attack, hysterically howling that North Korean Communists had launched a surprise attack, the most despicable charge the world had ever known.

But, who was it that really delivered "the most despicable" surprise attack? MacArthur himself knows.

**(To be continued)**



U.S. murdereres utilized gas bombs to kill Korean and Chinese prisoners at POW on the Kohje Island.

Why do they smile at an enemy's prison camp? Smiling American soldiers who were treated humanely during the war

# Ever Worsening People's Living in South Korea

Cries of the people writhing in a hard living are ringing high from among the South Korean people of all strata in cities and rural and fishing villages ruthlessly plundered by the military fascist clique under the colonial predatory rule of the U.S. imperialists.

A correspondent of the "Eastern Horizon" published in Hongkong who visited South Korea some time ago described the hardship of the South Korean people as a poverty impossible for human society.

Even traitor Pak Chung Hi is compelled to call the South Korean people as a nation groaning in poverty.

The most urgent problem facing the South Korean people today is how to escape hunger.

According to data released by the military regime, in Pusan alone, more than 362,500 citizens are on the verge of starvation. They are unable to take even porridge, to say nothing of rice, and women of skin and bones are begging from door to door for their children crying from hunger.

The situation is no better in other cities. South Korean Daily Chosun Ilbo reported that more than 3,000 people of the 534 households in Samyang-dong, Sungbook district, Seoul, are now confronted with starvation.

To the question put by a reporter as to how they earn their living, they said with deep sigh: what can we do? We have no chance to become coolies or sell our labour force. We have no means to become street venders or keep stalls.

Famine is also licking every corner of the rural villages. South Korean paper Taegu Maiil Shinmoon said that the South Korean rural villages where children are crying from hunger and old men and women are suffering from dropsy, a scene of unimaginable misery. Under such circumstances various tragedies are occurring one after the other among the South Korean people.

A jobless man Huh Yung Soo residing in Masan, sold his blood on 39 occasions in the recent four months to subsist and an ex-officer of the "ROK" army Rim Bok Mook in Taegu offered to sell his body in order to support his 6 family members.

Suicide cases are sharply increasing in number in South Korea under the sway of unemployment and starvation.

The establishment of the "Consultative Office For Preventing Suicide" and "Anti-Suicide Branch Office" by the military blackguards are eloquent sharp increase of suicide cases among the South Korean people who have lost a means of livelihood.

The clothing question is no better than the food problem in South Korea. The clothes of South Korean workers are rather a mass of rags, South Korean paper Tonga Ilbo reported.

Ill-clad are not only the workers.

Under the title "on the food, clothing and housing problems," the latest issue of the South Korean paper Minkook Ilbo reported about the clothing question of the ordinary South Korean inhabitants.

The paper said:

They have no clothes to change. And their clothes are unfit for street wear.

Their sole underwear worn for years are also shabby. When washing them they have to stay at home with rags on.

On top of this, the South Korean people are hard hit by the acute housing shortage.

For instance, in Seoul only 53 per cent of the citizens' demand for dwelling houses is met, even when mat-huts, board houses and mud-huts which cannot be called houses are included.

According to a report of South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon, the absolute shortage of dwellings in South Korea totalled about 800,000 as of the end of February, even not counting huge numbers of people who are roaming about without a roof over their heads. When the houses in need of immediate repair are added to this, the actual shortage of dwelling houses are more than 1,295,000.

At present in South Korea the proportion of straw-thatched houses on the point of collapse in the total dwellings holds 33.9 per cent in the countryside.

The houseless people spend nights on empty stomachs under bridges or in drainage pipes.

Today, as facts show, the South Korean people are groaning under the extreme hardships without food, clothes and houses.

But the U.S. imperialists and the military gangsters are running wild in bleeding the emaciated people white.

All these facts show that as long an the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their predatory colonial rule continue, the South Korean people will never get rid of their plight.

# Pak Chung Hi Aims To Follow S. Rhee

SEOUL, June 5–Traitor Pak Chung Hi who has been resorting to wanton outrages of all descriptions since he took power in the puppet regime by force under the wing of his U.S. master is now cooking up "public opinion" just as his predecessor Syngman Rhee did in the past to wrangle the "presidency."

According to press reports from Seoul, a "spokesman" of the South Korean military gang twaddled if the "nation's opinion" is that Pak Chung Hi should be made the president for the next term, he would not decline it.

The "nation's opinion" mentioned by this spokesman was that a newspaper in Seoul carried a report on the "public opinion" calling for Pak Chung Hi to resign from the military service to become the president and that hundreds of such "proposals" have already come from various parts of South Korea.

To "prove" that it is entirely the "nation's opinion," the spokesman added that Pak Chung Hi himeself has no notion of running for the "presidency."

Another press report from Seoul revealed that a certain political plan for forming a "pan-national front" is being worked out to place Pak Chung Hi in the "presidential chair" and his sidekicks in the puppet regime.

All this shows that the Pak Chung Hi hordes are straightly following in the footsteps of the Syngman Rhee traitors, their predecessors.

Traitor Syngman Rhee took the puppet presidential chair four times at the point of the bayonet and through fraudulence with the backing of the U.S. master. But each time he never failed to declare in advance that he had no intention to run for the "presidency," and then his underlings drove the South Korean people by force to run for presidential elections. They even cooked up the "will of horses" and the "will of cows."

Is there any difference between the trick of Pak Chung Hi and that of Syngman Rhee in the past?

In face of the ever mounting hatred and rejection by the South Korean people, the Pak Chung Hi clique are compelled to resort to the method employed by Syngman Rhee to realize their ambition.

But things will not go according to the wishful thinking of the military gangsters. Syngman Rhee was thrown overboard while framing up the "nation's will" for the "life-time presidency."

The end of the Pak Chung Hi clique's plot will not be different from that of Syngman Rhee.

## Predatory Nature Laid Bare:
### "Bonded Good Processing"

TOKYO, June 7–The Jiji Press of Japan reported that the Ikeda Government will give its approval shortly to a "bonded goods processing contract" concluded between the "Nippon Gyomo Sengu Kaisha," a Japan's fishing net maker, and the "Namyang Soosan Company" of South Korea.

Under this contract the Japanese company is to export raw materials for fishing nets worth about 12,000,000 dollars and the South Korean company is to process them.

The predatory nature of the contract finds expression in the unilateral conditions attached by the Japanese side.

The wages the Japanese side has to pay to the South Korean side for processing fishing nets and fishing tackle will be offset by rents for the machinery furnished by the Japanese side and by part of the proceeds from the sale of nets in South Korea, the report added.

In this way, through the "bonded goods processing" the crafty Japanese monopoly capital is trying to rake in profit by selling in the South Korean markets the goods which the South Korean workers produced on wages, one-sixth of those of the Japanese workers.

Taking the advantage of the poor equipment of the South Korean factories, the Japanese monopoly capital demanded high rents for its outmoded machines lent to South Korea while making huge profits with them. The Nippon Gyomo Sengu Kaisha will also retain the ownership of the equipment.

### S.Korean "Currency Reform"

SEOUL, June 11–South Korea has been plunged into a great panic by the predatory "currency reform" enforced by U.S. imperialism to patch up the South Korean economy which has hit the bottom of catastrophe.

An AFP report from Seoul said: Commodity prices shot up by "50 per cent overnight" on the 10th of June, the first day of the "currency reform," "many shops closed down refusing to sell and the entire bank accounts were summarily frozen, bringing industrial and business activities to a complete standstill."

The panic-stricken South Korean people stormed stores and markets to buy food and dipose old money, creating a big confusion.

Under the excuse of coping with the monetary speculation and economic confusion, the U.S. imperialists instigated the military regime to order a standby alert all over South Korea and search "cargo, luggages and personal belongings."

"Under this impact, the activities of the South Korean economy will dwindle markedly and the commodity circulation also will shrink inevitably due to the sharp decrease in the purchasing power of the people," said South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin.

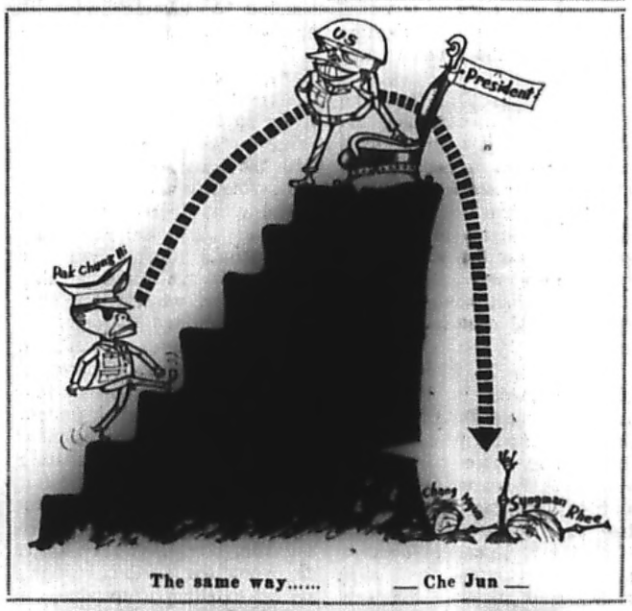
### Junta Arrests 5,196 Persons As "Jaywalkers"

The South Korean military clique, during the single day of June 4, arrested and put on "summary trial" 5,196 people as jaywalkers, according to a Haptong Tongshin report. The report says that it was the "record figure in the history of summary trial."

### More Attempt to Stow Away to Japan from South Korea

PUSAN, June 8–Kim Chang Kap, 34, and two other South Koreans attempted to cross over to Hakata of Japan from Pusan at midnight on May 27, according to a report of the South Korean news agency "Dongwha Tongshin" from Pusan.

But they were arrested by the puppet police and could not realize their plan to escape from South Korea, a living hell. The South Korean military gangsters put them on trial on June 7.




The same way..... — Che Jun —

## West German Capital Starts Invasion of South Korea

SEOUL, June 5–The "Lurgi Firm" of West Germany concluded Monday with South Korea a contract on the technical service for the construction of Woolsan Fertilizer Factory, reports South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul. Another report of this news agency says that the "Lurgi Firm" also concluded with the South Korean side on April 7 a contract on the technical service for the construction of a combined iron works in South Korea.

Contracts are based on such subjugatory documents as "protocol on economic and technical aid" concluded in December last year and "agreement on economic cooperation" signed in January this year between the military regime of South Korea and West Germany.

The plan of the West Germany private capital is to sell technique first and then expand the way for selling its wornout equipment and raw materials to South Korea for colonial superprofits.

In August 1958 the "Lurgi Firm" and "Demag Firm" of West Germany contracted with South Korea to undertake the technical survey and construction of the Rajoo fertilizer factory and wrested "additional construction expenses" from South Korea on several occasions by extending nearly twice the term of project scheduled in the "contract."

The above-mentioned fertilizer factory and iron works have also been a target of capital investment for the United States. It is known that the big U.S. and West German monopolies have formed an international cartel. The West German "Lurgi Firm," in league with its senior U.S. partners, are stepping up economic plunder and aggression in South Korea.

Seoul citizens thronging to the bank at the news of "currency reform"

## N. Korean Papers Comment on S. Korean "Currency Reform"

PYONGYANG, June 12–Papers here comment today the "currency reform" in South Korea.

Commenting on the "currency reform" enforced by the South Korean military regime at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, an article of Rodong Shinmoon describes this as a predatory measure invented for staving off even a moment the malignant runaway inflation caused by the aggressive war preparations of U.S. imperialism and the financial catastrophe resulting from economic bankruptcy and for wresting the military-police expenses more easily from the masses.

Through the "currency reform" they are trying to shift all the evil consequences of the inflation on to the popular masses, the article points out. This finds expression in the decision of the military "regime" on exchanging only a small amount of old currency and holding all the remaining old currency in its banking organs under the name of "deposits."

The only way, of putting an end to the financial bankruptcy and economic crisis in South Korea lies in doing away with, first of all, their basic cause–the war preparation machinations and colonial extortion policy of the U.S. imperialists entailing increased burdens of military spending–and in making the U.S. imperialist aggressive army pull out of South Korea, the article stresses.

A Minjoo Chosun commentary headlined "What are the U.S. imperialists seeking through currency reform in South Korea?" says that the currency reform forced by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea is designed to intensify the plunder of the popular masses.

In South Korea the financial bankruptcy has been covered by the overissue of currency. To tide over the situation threatening the total ruin of the South Korean economic system and curb the inflation there, the U.S. imperialists attempt to call in currency in circulation by a robber-like method under the signboard of "currency reform" and channel it to military budget, the article remarks.

But such measure cannot save South Korea from its economic crisis. So long as oversize military-police expenditures are maintained, the withdrawn currency will be swallowed up by the military-police expenditures and the "redemption of old depts" is out of question. Under such condition the financial crisis will be further aggravated, far from being removed.

Under the steady reduction of production and increase of non-productive outlay and systematic shrinkage of commodity circulation, the attempt to tide over the financial crisis with the withdrawal of currency in circulation stands no chance of success.

Another main political aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists through the "currency reform" is to divert elsewhere public attention and extricate themselves from the crisis in face of the rapidly mounting anti-American struggle of the South Korean students and people against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The present "currency reform" will reduce the amount of currency in the hands of the working people by one-tenth because it is a currency devaluation. The real income of the working people will further decrease because commodity prices will not drop at the same rate.

The "currency reform" enforced for plundering funds without any pre-condition will only sharpen the social-economic contradictions in South Korea, give rise to further indignation among the people of all strata and hasten the collapse of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea.

# Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (6)

(Continued)

This was not unrelated to the fact that South Korea is forcibly occuppied by U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the international reactionary forces and strangler of the national liberation struggle of colonial peoples.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionary ruling circles suppressed ruthlessly all patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea and deprived the the people of their elementary democratic freedoms.

All this created a serious obstacle to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces in South Korea.

Another tremendous obstacle to the strengthening of the revolutionay forces in South Korea was caused by the incessant subversive and backstage maneuvers of the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup factionalist clique, secret agents on the payroll of U.S. imperialism.

The evil consequences of the crimes perpetrated by this clique continue even today to exert a harmful influence upon the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

Courageously overcoming all these difficulties, the Party opened up the path to follow in consolidating the South Korean revolutionary forces and stepping up their struggle, making effective use of the experience of the international communist movement and the national liberation movement of colonial peoples, as well as the experience gained through the revolutionary activities in Manchuria and homeland in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Thus, although the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has taken a tortuous course, sometimes uphill and sometimes downhill, this struggle is developing step by step to be raised to a higher plane, with their own fighting capacity constantly increased.

**(1) The Party has always and clearly indicated the road for the South Korean people to follow by timely and correctly formulating the character and tasks of the revolution in South Korea and showing the ways and means to fulfill these revolutionary tasks.**

The factionalists of all hues who gathered in Seoul immediately after the Liberation, tried in every way to destroy the unity of the South Korean revolutionary forces and create confusion among the popular masses,by disseminating opportunistic views of left and right deviation in defining the character of the Korean revolution and developing the ways and means to carry it out.

Factionalists of the "Changan" group took a stand for skipping over the stage of democratic revolution directly into that of socialist revolution by establishing a regime of proletarian dictatorship. This factionalist group maintained that the working class must enter into alliance with only the proletariat and poor peasants.

Meanwhile, the Pak Heun Yung clique openly advocated their defeatist stand of right deviation that the Korean revolution could not go beyond the bounds of old bourgeois revolution because of the insufficient growth of revolutionary forces.

To put an end to such a chaotic situation and show a clear-cut policy line of struggle for the South Korean people to follow– this task was smoothly carried out only by the Party that is armed with the Marxist-Leninst theory of social revolution and always sets an example applying it to revolutionary practice.

On the basis of a thorough analysis of the social and economic situation of our country and of the balance of forces among classes and their actual movements after the Liberation, the Party defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution which should be carried out by the workers, peasants and all the other social strata, under the leadership of the working class.

The Party also set a basic revolutionary task to establish a democratic people's republic on the basis of a broad democratic, national united front with a view to building a rich, democratic independent state, making clear that this republic was absolutely different from a bourgeois republic and from the Soviet type of sovereignty.

In order to fulfill the revolution successfully, the Party raised the concrete tasks of rooting out the remaning pro-Japanese elements and the running-dogs of international fascism, establishing a genuine people's regime on the basis of a united front and of laying firm foundations for building a democratic independent state by enforcing various democratic reforms with the people's regime as a lever.

This was the only correct revolutionary policy line which reflected the aspirations of the Korean revolution and the actual struggle of the popular masses as they were.

**(To be continued)**

# Discovery of Kyungrak Continues to Evoke Widespread Reaction Abroad

The discovery of the substance of Kyungrak by Dr. Kim Bong Han and his staff, a great scientific feat which has opened a new stage in the development of modern biology and medicine, is continuously evoking great reaction among the medical and public circles in all countries of the world.

A meeting of medical workers held in Peking on March 15 noted that the research success made by Dr. Kim Bong Han marked a turning point in the development of medical science.

In Bucharest a scientific discussion on the theory of Dr. Kim Bong Han was sponsored on April 23 by the Acupuncture Subcommittee of the General Federation of Medical Scientific Society of Rumania. Addressing the meeting, Dr. M. N. Gheorghiu stressed that the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak by Dr. Kim Bong Han has thrown a new light on the problems of principle in the modern biological theory.

The discovery has made it possible to successfully solve a series of problems which have remained unsolved so far in the sphere of medical science.

In Albania the collectives of the medical, physiological, pathological, anatomical and clinical neurology chairs of the Tirana University discussed the thesis of Dr. Kim Bong Han "Study on the substance of Kyungrak" at a meeting of the Medical Department Scientists Society.

The attendants of the meeting noted that the exploit of Dr. Kim Bong Han is "not only the success of the collective led by him but also an achievement of the medical science of Korean and all our socialist countries."

World publications featured the successes of our scientists and are carrying articles on them.

Peking People's Daily of April 3 wrote that Dr. Kim Bong Han discovered the substance of Kyungrak and the objective, independent existence of the Kyungrak system in the living body, clearly spotted the location of Kyunghyul by the method he himself initiated.

Albanian paper "Bashkimi" carried on May 18 a half-page photo-illustrated writeup on the scientific achievement of Dr. Kim Bong Han under the title "Great discovery in medical science."

The paper said: The Korean people have inherited very valuable folk medicine with a long history. The theory of the eastern medicine in Korea has been established by creative and prominent scholars who wrote numerous medical books.

Particularly, the "Dongeui Bogam" (Handbook on Eastern Medicine), treasure of the eastern medicine completed by Huk Joon in 1610, is known as a contribution to the world culture among all the people including the European medical historians.

Members of the Kyungrak Laboratory searching for the Kyungmaik in a rabbit

The eastern medicine has accumulated very rich experiences in prophylaxis and therapeutics and it constitutes an organic component in the modern world medicine.

Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan dated April 11 carried a photo-accompanied article on the successes of the Korean scientists under the headline "Important discovery of the substance of Kyungrak."

Pointing out that Dr. Kim Bong Han "substantiated the substance of Kyungrak by a scientific means of modern medicines in the research of eastern medicine," Nhan Dan said: Its discovery is highly praised as a great victory of the medical policy of the Korean Workers' Party and as a great contribution to modern world medicine and biology.

Under the blockletter title "Great discovery in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has opened a new stage in the development of biology and medicine", Burmese paper Burman on February 25 devoted two pages to data on Dr. Kim Bong Han's research successes and his photograph and nine photographs showing the substance of Kyungrak.

Indian paper Delhi Times on April 29 frontpaged a detailed account of the discovery of the substance in the living body, revolution in medical method.

Noting that the "new medical discovery made by professor Kim Bong Han will bring about a revolution in the medical treatment of many diseases of the people," the paper remarked: "The Indian journalists are really surprised to learn this discovery."

The success of the Korean medicine evoked a great sensation in the western countries, too.

Newspapers published in Dusseldorf, West Germany, carried data on the research success of Dr. Kim Bong Han, together with his photograph and magnified microphotographs indicating Kyunghyul and Kyungmaik.

On February 23 Bauern Ruf carried a lengthy article by its editor Urlich Lange under the heading "A turning point in medical science."

He stressed: Dr. Kim Bong Han's "sensational discovery" and results should be "attentively studied in the West. Its value can be placed on a par with the discoveries of the nervous system, bacteria and virus."

The author further said: "The name of professor Kim Bong Han should undoubtedly be called with the same feeling that we have when calling Paracelsus, Koch and Virchow."

German paper Deutsche Volkszeitung dated March 2 carried in full the above-mentioned article by Urlich Lange. Under the title "Korean scientist discovered the fourth circulating system" the paper wrote: After a systematic and scientific research into acupuncture professor Kim Bong Han of Korea discovered the fourth circulating system existing independent of the blood and lymphatic vessels and the nervous system hitherto known.

This system named Kyungrak will provide a key to the treatment of many diseases about which the modern science has raised a number of unsolved questions (Riddles).

In the meantime, congratulatory messages and telegrams are coming to Dr. Kim Bong Han from various parts of the world in an unbroken stream.

In his message, Dr. Lezhnikov in Moscow said: Your brilliant research success convinced us that the traditional medical methods of Korea will be succesfully used in the treatment of diseases, particularly in the treatment of skin diseases in our country.

Extending congratulations to Dr. Kim Bong Han upon his great and oudstanding exploit– the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak system– the Vice-director of the Kyungrak section of the Chinese Medicine Research Institute under the Ministry of Public Health of the Chinese People's Republic, said: Dr. Kim Bong Han has provided precious materials for scientific research in inheriting and developing the eastern medicine, promoted the development of medical science and has opened an initial stage in establishing new eastern medicine.

Highly praising the research success of Dr. Kim Bong Han, Dr. Gerhart Bachmann, Director of the German Acupuncture Association in Munich (German Branch of the International Acupuncture Association), wrote in his message to Dr. Kim Bong Han: The experimental results made by Dr.Kim Bong Han in his reserarch convincingly elucidate a number of reactions arising in the course of the treatment by acupuncture, which have not yet been expounded by the control of the nervous system.

In his letter to Mr. Kim Bong Han, French Dr. Andre Dutons who studied acupuncture for 25 years, said: I am greatly pleased to hear the news that you have made a wonderful discovery after conducting valuable research into Kyungmaik and its form.

Similar congratulatory messages also came from medical circles and public figures of Japan, West Germany and many other countries.

Some of the messages sincerely asked Dr. Kim Bong Han to help cure their old diseases and send his thesis and other materials to them.

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